

The Evening Herald.

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THE NERVE OF IT.

CERTAIN county officers are going to insist that the county salary bill passed by the last legislature provide salaries in first class counties of from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year for the various offices. The sheriff of the first class counties, or some of them, it is understood, will demand \$5,000 a year. That the people will permit any such demand to be granted is of course out of the question. But the nerve of the men asking for such salaries is astounding.

Take the sheriff of Bernalillo county, for instance. We do not desire to do Mr. Romero any injustice, but we have never yet heard of his having captured a criminal, or for that matter of his having performed any official duty worth the sum of \$5 per day to the people. It is well known that the very competent office deputy he employs does the work of the sheriff's office, while the field work is done by another competent deputy, while the sheriff is a man of leisure, in no far as official duty is concerned. That he chooses to work hard in the game of politics is a matter of choice with him. He need do no work at all. And we are not singling out Sheriff Romero for individual criticism. He is but one of many sheriffs in this state who hold office on the same system. It is a system inherited from long lines of ancestors in office.

The sheriff of one of the more thinly settled counties, if he does his duty, is entitled to a larger salary than is the sheriff in a compact, well populated county like our own. He takes more risks, endures more hardships, does more work.

The nerve of a demand for \$5,000 for this office is appalling.

How many men are there in Albuquerque, the largest city in New Mexico, who earn salaries of \$5,000 a year. You can almost count them on the fingers of your two hands. Who are those men? They are the best trained minds, the most skillful mental machines in this city; experts qualified for their posts by years of training and experience.

The office of sheriff does not require elaborate training and experience; nor does it receive it in its succeeding incumbents in any county in the state. A man of sound judgment, courage, honesty and "horse sense" will make a good sheriff. There are hundreds of such men in every county in the state ready to take the job at \$150 a month; as witness the number of efficient deputy sheriffs who are doing the work of the sheriffs at that salary.

And what is true of the sheriff's office is to a certain extent true of the other high-salaried county offices as we have had them in the past. The only two offices which require special training are those of the county clerk and the school superintendent. Our politicians talk complacently of paying the man or woman to whom is trusted our most precious possession, our schools, the magnificent sum of \$1,500 a year in first class counties; and with equal complacency propose to pay county treasurers and sheriffs from \$4,000 to \$5,000 a year.

The absurdity of this proposition would seem too apparent to need comment or suggestion.

Yet it is worth while to have a definite statement from the candidates for the legislature for whom you propose to vote; a clear and explicit understanding with him.

MEXICO'S TEMPORARY PRESIDENT.

FRANCISCO Carbajal, successor to Victoriano Huerta temporarily as president of Mexico, is essentially a jurist and man of the law. Born in the state of Campeche about 55 years ago, he was active in the practice of his profession until he passed thirty years of age. Senior Carbajal is about five feet seven inches tall, weighs 160 pounds and is of dark complexion.

From his early youth he has been a Liberal. While of a wealthy family, his people in the main being planters, he always has espoused the cause of the masses against the Conservatives and particularly against the land owners or Cientificos. It is said this feeling on his part has been

due largely to the fact that in his veins flows the blood of the Maya Indians.

For the last twenty years senior Carbajal has been on the bench, first in the local court in Campeche and then in the supreme court of Mexico. A few years ago he was elected chief justice. The chief justice is elected for but one term at a time and he cannot succeed himself. About a year ago senior Carbajal was again elected chief justice.

In addition to his judicial services senior Carbajal served the republic by acting as chairman of the peace commission which brought about peace between Francisco Madero and Porfirio Diaz and which resulted in the latter's flight to Spain and the elevation of the former to the presidency.

This commission met at Juarez in 1911 and by its efforts the war Madero was waging on Diaz was stopped and Francisco de la Barrera was chosen provisional president.

Judge Carbajal was one of the two judges of the supreme court of Mexico who refused to sign the decree declaring Huerta's succession to power following the assassination of Madero was legal. Carbajal tendered a minority opinion, which held that Lacerain was the constitutional president and that Huerta had no rights to the office of provisional president. He was threatened with imprisonment by Huerta's followers, but this failed to intimidate him and he was not molested.

Through out his life he has been regarded as an impartial man. This feeling among the Mexicans has been particularly strong since his elevation to the supreme court. It was his fairness which last year won the admiration of General Huerta and induced him to determine that when he, Huerta, must relinquish his office, Carbajal was the man for it.

MELROSE AND WHEAT.

MELROSE is a dry farming town. It had a boom and the boom faded. In this it has much in common with a majority of new towns. Now it is having another boom; only this one will not fade.

The Melrose Dairyman-Farmer of last week carried about two pages of large advertisements by men from Kansas and Missouri and Chicago and elsewhere, asking to be permitted to buy the wheat of farmers in the Melrose district. These advertisements are the most significant thing in the way of present development in New Mexico that we have noticed in many months. Similar advertisements are appearing in newspapers all over the plains country. The same newspapers carry advertisements demanding the privilege of buying cream, eggs, poultry, butter fat and pinto beans.

When a country reaches the stage of development where the buyers of farm produce break into extensive advertising in an effort to get the top of the business, that country has reached solid foundation conditions and its future development is permanent.

The wheat crop in the plains country this year has been fine. It will make money for the men who were lucky enough to have planted wheat. We do not believe that wheat will be the main crop of this section. The climatic conditions are too uncertain, or have been up to this time. But the feed crops, the dairy products, the poultry output; these are no longer experiments. They have been demonstrated. Farming in eastern New Mexico is no longer a gamble. To the intelligent farmer it is now a sure thing.

TUBERCULOSIS TO VANISH.

METCHNIKOFF belongs to Russia, but he is now a resident of France. There are some very great scientists in France, but since Pasteur died Metchnikoff has been regarded as the most notable scientific figure in that country. When, therefore, Metchnikoff expresses the opinion that before long tuberculosis is going to disappear from civilized lands and ultimately from the whole earth, the prophecy is not to be scoffed at.

Yet it will be. One of the characteristics of this age and probably of every other is to praise and glorify the experts and then discredit and disregard what they say. Man insists on thinking for himself. He will not let others think for him, even when those others are better qualified than he to think about certain things because they have given special study to those things. There is man is foolish and illogical and unsentimental. Metchnikoff is not infallible but he knows a great deal more about tuberculosis than the average man knows.

For a Philadelphia traveling salesman there has been built an automaton with a body composed of a series of shelves and glass cases for samples which unfolds and makes an extensive display.

Phone 5, Red Barn, 211 W. Copper. For first-class banks and carriages. W. L. Trimble & Co.

Significant Changes in Australian Wool Trade.

THE following article on the Australian wool trade, based on Goldsmith, Mort & Co.'s review of the 1913-14 season and published in the Yorkshire Observer of May 29, 1914, contains such an excellent statement of present conditions and describes so well the changes that are taking place in the production and possibly the marketing of the Australian wool clip, that its significant paragraphs are called to the attention of American wool growers by United States Ingram at Bradford, England, who quotes in a special report in part as follows:

Outstanding features of the season have been the admission of free wool into America and the greatly increased volume of exports of frozen mutton and lamb. The substantial proportions assumed by the export trade of Australia in mutton and lamb attract attention, and the increases of 1913 are so striking that we quote them. Compared with 1912 the exports of mutton and lamb show increases of almost 70 per cent and 31 per cent, respectively. The growth of the export trade in mutton means to large a proportion of sheep will be wanted by the freezer that any increase in Australia's wool production can hardly be looked for.

At the risk of being verbose we must again impress upon the trade the continuity of the change that is taking place in the character of the clip, more particularly as affecting the chubler sorts. Many developments have a bearing on this, and the most important is the extension of railways through the favored portions of western Victoria, with which is associated the best grown high-priced clips. These railways act as an effective wedge in the splitting up for agricultural purposes of estates which have in the past been entirely devoted to the production of those high-priced wools that have given the district such a world-wide reputation. Added to this cause a gradual evolution is going on in the general bulk of the staple, the results of which will be far-reaching and difficult to gauge. The high prices ruling for mutton and lamb undoubtedly are operating and will operate to eliminate the merino sheep, and its displacement and substitution of the crossbred must mean the disappearance of many more standard brands of merino.

The cost of production has increased during the past decade and is still increasing, with higher wages, increased taxes, and greater costs generally. The fly pest also has assumed alarming proportions, particularly in Queensland, affecting not only the growth of the wool but causing great mortality and having a marked adverse effect on the lambing. In the case of ordinary wools of say good 60's quality, the above have been to some extent compensated by the extra weight cut per head; but turning to the finer qualities, 70's and upward, the increased cost of production may be fairly assessed at double that of the lower, as there is no compensation in added weight of fleece to be looked for. Only by the most assiduous attention to breeding and skill in stock lore can the weights of really fine-haired fleeces be maintained, the tendency of such always being to become lighter and the sheep effeminate.

The question of the after organization of Australian sales must soon be a live one, the amount of wool placed on the market during the last three months of the year being far too great and constituting a danger that may, at some time, result in heavy loss; and it matters not at what particular point of the chain that loss may occur, the grower will eventually be shouldered with at least the greater part of it. It is therefore imperative, in his own interests, that he demand concerted action on the part of selling brokers in Australia. If sales were definitely confined to seaport towns and operations spread over a slightly longer period, together with no overlapping of auctions and a strict limitation of weekly offerings, the trade could rely on a regular quantity being forwarded, while shippers and others concerned in the handling could make better and more economical arrangements. There are difficulties in the way, admittedly, but none so great that they can not be overcome, while the benefits to be derived would be many and weighty ones.

Practically the great bulk of the clip is dealt with in five selling months, and with the growth of winter auctions an extension of the main series would meet the case. This would mean an average delay to the grower of a fortnight at the most, which should not be a serious objection and would result in a more stable market. The fetish "selling before Christmas" has been largely laid, and any lingering prejudice in favor thereof should be dispelled by the results of the second series of 1913-14. The satisfactory results of the second series are, moreover, only a repetition of the experience of several years past; and while it may be urged that the decrease in the 1912 clip had its effect on values such can not be said of the 1913 clip.

Great Trials of History

TRIAL OF RICHARD SAVAGE.

RICHARD SAVAGE, the English poet, led a life that for the most part was filled with tragedy, brought about mainly through the infancy of his mother, who rendered him illegitimate by a most remarkable confession in order to obtain a divorce. Through her machinations Richard was, from his birth, cast into obscurity and brought up in misery. The whole subsequent existence of Savage was a struggle between the undeniable genius that would have elevated him to happiness, as it did to fame, and the unceasing persecution of his mother that abused and degraded him.

This treatment by his unnatural parent led to dependency, drink and dissipation, too often the fatal temptations of men of genius. It was in one of these periods that occurred the misfortune which cast a great blight upon his life.

On November 26, 1877, Mr. Savage went from London, where he then lodged that he might pursue his studies with less interruption, with an intent to discharge another lodging which he had in Westminster. Accidentally meeting two gentlemen of his acquaintance, whose names were Merchant and Gregory, he went with them to a coffee house and sat drinking until it was late. Liquor having finally gotten the better of the party, they started a quarrel among themselves and with others, among them drawn, and one James Sinclair was killed. Savage, having likewise wounded a maid who held him, forced his way with Merchant out of the house, where they were arrested by several soldiers who had been called upon to quiet the disturbance.

Savage and Merchant were secured and guarded that night, and the following day they were removed to Newgate. The trial came on at the Old Bailey on December 7, 1877, before Sir Richard Pate, a judge of the court of the king's bench.

All three companions were indicted for the murder of James Sinclair—Savage by giving him, with a drawn sword, one mortal wound in the lower part of the body of the length of half an inch, and Gregory and Merchant of being present and making no attempt to deter Savage in committing the deed.

At the trial a number of witnesses who were present at the coffee house where the murder was committed gave testimony, and several persons of distinction appeared in behalf of the prisoners and gave them the character of good natured, quiet,

peaceable men and by no means inclined to be quarrelsome.

When the judge made his charge to the jury he showed that by the evidence the murdered man and his party were in possession of the room when Savage and his friends entered, and that they had started the fight without provocation, and killed Sinclair in the manner as had been testified. It was murder, not only in him who gave the wound, but in the others who aided and abetted him.

"That as to the character of the prisoners," he said, "good character is of weight where the proof is doubtful, but flies up when put in the scale against plain and positive evidence." Thus far the judge's plea was sensible, but at the conclusion of his address he used these words:

"You are to consider that Mr. Savage is a very great man, a much greater man than you or I; that he wears very fine clothes, much finer clothes than you or I; that he has abundance of money in his pocket, much more money than you or I; but, gentlemen of the jury, is it not a very hard case that Mr. Savage should therefore kill you or me?"

Mr. Savage, hearing his defense thus misrepresented, and the men who were to decide his fate incited against him by inviolable comparison, made an attempt to explain the case, but the judge ordered him to be silent. The jury then deliberated upon their verdict, and determined that both Savage and Gregory were guilty of murder, and Merchant, who had no aid, only of manslaughter.

This ended this memorable trial. The murderers were conducted back to prison where they were loaded with "iron of 50 pounds weight, and four days afterward they were taken back to the court to receive their sentence. Mr. Savage had now no hopes of life, but from the mercy of the crown, which was very earnestly solicited by his friends, and which, with whatever difficulty the story may obtain belief, was obstructed by his mother.

His merit and his calamities happened to reach the ear of the Countess of Hertford, who engaged in his support with all the tenderness which is excited by pity, and all the zeal which is kindled by generosity. She demanded an audience with the queen, and before her the whole series of his mother's cruelty, exposed the improbability of an accusation by which he was charged with an intent to murder, and so successful was her interposition that Savage was admitted to bail on March 9, 1878, and he and Gregory pleading the king's pardon, were set at liberty.

where they come in contact with the human skin these hairs enter the skin pores, break off and cause a severe irritation. It is not always necessary for the caterpillar to come in contact with the skin, for at certain times the hairs are floating in the air.

The more recent recruits in the war against the moths are numerous species of true parasites, which have been imported from Europe and Asia. Chief among them is the Callosoma beetle, whose specialty is the devouring of leaf-eating caterpillars. Although slow to get a start, these beetles are now thriving in this country and are expected to exterminate millions of the moths during the present summer. Another recruit is the Japanese egg parasite, the Scheldia kuvanae, which undergoes its entire development in a single gypsy moth egg.

What \$56 Carefully Invested Will Do

(Kansas City Star.)

A fiscal genius with a capital of \$56 cleans up \$100 or so yesterday and left town, and seven Kansas City financial institutions will share the loss among them. The modus operandi:

Presenting himself with \$5 in real money he deposited that amount in a savings account at each of the seven banks. That was in the morning. Immediately after clearing house hours he returned and presenting at each bank a check for \$150 deposited it to his savings account—and then withdrew his original deposit of \$5 in real money.

With all his capital thus back in his pocket and an established credit at seven different banks he proceeded early yesterday morning to declare a dividend. Making the rounds of the seven banks before his checks of the day before had returned from the clearing house he handed to the paying teller a check for \$25 and asked to have it cashed. Whereupon something like the following affable exchange took place:

Beaming Teller—Ah, yes. But you will have to be identified, you know. Do you know anybody in the bank? Fiscal Genius—Why, no; I'm afraid I don't. But I do business here. I have an account in the savings department. Here is my book. Beaming Teller (looking at book)—Oh, to be sure. That is quite satisfactory, sir. How will you have it? The fiscal genius took it in tens and twenties and a few odd small bills, totaling, as was said, something like \$700 at the seven banks plus his initial capital of \$56.

It is believed to be a foreign capitalist who had heard Kansas City was inviting investments and giving them the widest opportunity to make velvet.

A Shortage in Patriotism

(Rosenwald Morning News.)

The annual report of the University of New Mexico is a most gratifying one except in one particular, namely,

that it has only a few over 100 pupils. It is further shown that of these Roswell furnishes four, more than any other point in the state outside of Albuquerque. When it is recalled that several hundred students go from New Mexico to alien institutions, the showing is not one to move the patriotic citizen with pride. No state in the union has a better college, though some may be larger. As a rule the larger the college the less the opportunities of the individual student. So long as New Mexico fails to support its own in this shining particular our patriotism and good sense are several paces out of justification, and needs a general course of tonics before we resume bragging.

HANLEY WILL ARRIVE HERE NEXT TUESDAY

T. P. Hanley telegraphed to Chief McMillin last evening that he would arrive here from Detroit next Tuesday to act in the case of Charles Rosenthal, who came here from Detroit two weeks ago with Mrs. Hanley, his divorced wife. The case against Rosenthal, who is charged with unlawful cohabitation, is to be continued until the husband gets here. Rosenthal is out on bail.

SAGE AND SULPHUR DARKENS GRAY HAIR

It's Grandmother's Recipe to Restore Color, Gloss and Thickness.

Hair that loses its color and lustre, or when it fades, turns gray, dull and lifeless, is caused by a lack of sulphur in the hair. Our grandmother made up a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur to keep her locks dark and beautiful, and thousands of women and men who value that even color, that beautiful dark shade of hair which is so attractive, use only this old-time recipe.

Nowadays we get this famous mixture by asking at any drug store for a 50 cent bottle of "Vivich's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," which darkens the hair so naturally, so evenly, that nobody can possibly tell it has been applied. Besides, it takes off dandruff, stops scalp itching and falling hair. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; but what delights the ladies with Vivich's Sage and Sulphur is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also brings back the gloss and lustre and gives it an appearance of abundance.

Glasgow now forbids the opening of saloons earlier than 10 a. m.



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